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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 29 July 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am transmitting herewith for your attention the press release of the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic dated 23 July 2016 on the situation on the line of contact between the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and the Republic of Azerbaijan (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-13463 (E) 120816

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 29 July 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release

Situation on the line of contact

In the early hours of 23 July, the ceasefire on the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan was violated 18 times by the Azerbaijani army. More than 200 shots were fired from firearms of different calibres towards the positions of the Defence Army of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, including 43 shots from sniper rifles.

On 23 July, at around 0.10 a.m., in the defence area of one of the Defence Army military units located in the south-east, soldier Mher V. Ziloyan, born in 1991, was wounded by a gunshot from the Azerbaijani armed forces.

On 23 July, at around 10.55 a.m., Defence Army soldier Arsen Arakelyan received a fatal gunshot while on patrol in one of the military units in the south-east of the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan.

The Defence Ministry of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic shares the grief of loss and expresses its condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased soldier.

23 July 2016

United Nations A/70/1005–S/2016/692

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Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2016
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 1 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of June 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-13810 (E) 160816 170816

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Annex to the identical letters dated 1 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in June 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0945	From inside occupied Palestinian territory east of the town of Alma al-Sha'b, an Israeli enemy patrol consisting of 20 personnel and a dog crossed through the metal gate of the technical fence and headed north along the fence for some 600 metres, conducting an inspection of the surrounding area. When a Lebanese Army patrol inspected the area subsequently, it found a recently opened can of tuna and an empty water bottle holder with Hebrew writing on it, approximately 15 metres north of the Blue Line opposite point B15. The stump of a recently cut tree was also observed at the same location.
2 June	1420	At the Hasan Gate on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, an Israeli enemy soldier crossed the line of withdrawal some 30 metres into Lebanese territory for 10 minutes. He fired seven shots from his firearm at a herd of goats in an unsuccessful effort to herd them into occupied territory.
	1939	In the Bastra area, eight Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the Blue Line for a one minute.
4 June	2135 2140	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal near point B64, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicle directed a searchlight at Lebanese territory.
5 June	1400	Between the towns of occupied Ghajar and Abbasiyah in what is called the B14 area, the Israeli enemy set fire to some dry brush, causing a fire to break out in an area of 12 dunums inside Lebanese territory. The fire was put out by the Civil Defence at 1730 hours.
	2130	In the Bastra area, an Israeli enemy soldier crossed the Blue Line for a one-minute period.
7 June	0900	Opposite the town of Sarda, near the Ibl al-Qamh firing range, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a bulldozer, a trench digger, a truck, a Merkava tank and a military vehicle approached and performed some work on a trench. One of the soldiers pointed the tank's cannon at Lebanese territory. The work concluded at 1715 hours and the vehicles left towards occupied Palestinian territory.
	1115	Opposite the town of Labbunah, near point *ghayn*-9, an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a 12.7 mm military weapon mounted on a Hummer vehicle at members of a Lebanese Army patrol and made obscene gestures.
	1150	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy crane pulled up the metal gate on the Radar post road, opposite observation point OP2 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and replaced it with cement blocks. It left at 1230 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1200 1800	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, enemy Israeli forces pitched three camouflage tents in the woods west of the Fashkul post.
	2000	On the outskirts of town of Shab'a, in the Shahl area, the Israeli enemy herded some 50 goats belonging to Isma'il Zahrah to one of its positions in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
11 June	1724 1751	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite observation point 28-4 of the Spanish UNIFIL contingent, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles approached, and one of its members aimed a rifle at the observation point.
	2140 2240	The Israeli enemy fired several flares over its Radar post in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
12-13 June	2330 0030	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired five flares over the area around its Radar post.
14 June	2215 2315	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired three flares over the area around its Radar post.
15 June	1615	Near the Shaykh Abbad position opposite the town of Hula, Israeli enemy soldiers pointed a Merkava tank cannon at Lebanese territory.
	1900 1945	From its Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of medium machine gun fire at the surrounding area.
17 June	1530	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, a member of an Israeli enemy patrol directed obscene gestures at a member of a Lebanese Army patrol.
20 June	1645	In the Jard area on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, while the civilian Yusuf Zahrah was herding livestock, personnel at the Israeli enemy Radar post fired machine guns into the air towards Lebanese territory to frighten the herder and his flock, without hitting anyone.
21 June	0600 0830	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, explosions interspersed with medium machine gun fire were heard in the area around the Ruwaysat al-Alam post and Jabal al-Rus.
24 June	1745 1900	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy sprayed the area around the Radar post with medium machine gun fire.
28 June	0910	From inside occupied territory near the Israeli enemy Labbunah-Jall al-Alam position, hostile personnel aimed weapons mounted on an armoured vehicle at a Lebanese Army patrol.
30 June	1745	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite point BP2, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed their firearms and directed obscene gestures at members of a Lebanese Army patrol.

Sea violations committed in June 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0418	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 221 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
2 June	0548	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1830	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 314 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
3 June	0310	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 minutes, and broadcast over a loudspeaker in Arabic.
	0325	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 175 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0335	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of five minutes, and spoke over a loudspeaker in Arabic.
	0415	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of five minutes.
	0734	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 June	0017	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
5 June	2135	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 15 seconds, and at Lebanese Army point B3 for a period of 15 seconds.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 June	0215	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0245	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 352 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. It also twice directed a searchlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat inside Lebanese waters. The first time was at 0215 hours for a period of 15 seconds and the second was at 0243 hours for a period of one minute. It broadcast over a loudspeaker in Arabic towards the fishing boat when shining the searchlight.
	0316	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a 23-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 369 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 174 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0404	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a nine-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0800	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a 35-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 June	1857	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 296 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
8 June	1832	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 June	1817	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
15 June	1355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 222 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1754	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
16 June	1837	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 74 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 June	1229	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 June	1148	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 314 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1850	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 296 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 June	1037	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 June	1841	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 June	1840	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2105	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 204 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
29 June	1841	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 277 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 June	1812	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 241 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed in June 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2300 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours on 2 June over Rumaysh.
2 June	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0110 hours on 3 June over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 June	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1000 hours over Rumaysh.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2055 hours over Aytarun.
4 June	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
5 June	0535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1920 hours over Rumaysh.
6 June	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2025 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
7 June	1315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1505 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 June	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Rumaysh.
11 June	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh, It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1815 hours over Rumaysh.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1740 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 June	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2345 hours over Rumaysh.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 June	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al Sha'b.
	2310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0625 hours on 15 June over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 June	1420	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
18 June	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1745 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 June	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
20 June	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1130 hours over Batrun.
23 June	0955	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
24 June	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1120 hours over Kafr Killa.
26 June	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1300 hours over Rumaysh.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 June	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2215 hours over Rumaysh.
30 June	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

United Nations

A/70/1006

General Assembly

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Seventieth session
Item 122
Strengthening of the United Nations system

Letter dated 3 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you a statement by the Heads of State of the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations, signed in Kazakhstan on 16 October 2015 during the summit of CIS countries (see annex).

I should be grateful to have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 122.

(*Signed*) Mirgul **Moldoisaeva**
Permanent Representative

16-13546 080816 090816

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Annex to the letter dated 3 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Heads of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations

We, the Heads of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in adopting this statement, note that the birth of the United Nations coincided with the victory in the Second World War and played a key role in the formation of the modern world order. With the passage of time, the Organization has become universal as regards both the number of its Member States and the number and nature of items on its agenda.

This gives the United Nations indisputable legitimacy and special authority for the maintenance of peace and security, the advancement of the international rule of law, the observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms, economic cooperation and development, and cultural and humanitarian engagement.

During its lifetime, the United Nations has made a significant contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The globalization processes occurring in the world, and the new threats and challenges, urgently require that the United Nations adapt to new realities. If the Organization is to continue to be equal to the task of serving as a centre for the coordination of international collective efforts, Member States must display political will and mobilize the necessary resources and support for the United Nations to fulfil the purposes and principles laid down in its Charter. It is important to work together, taking into account the interests of each participant in the negotiating process.

The States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which call for strengthening the central role of the United Nations in the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development and maintaining the primary responsibility of the Security Council for international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations, note the importance of reforming the Organization and enhancing its structure. The Security Council must become more representative and effective in order to meet the demands of the modern world.

In this context, all of the Organization's work must promote the adoption of decisions that demonstrate our common commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Burabay, Kazakhstan
16 October 2015

United Nations A/70/1007

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 August 2016

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 108
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 3 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you the Declaration by Heads of State of the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) against international terrorism, signed on 16 October 2015 in Burabay, Kazakhstan, during the summit of CIS countries.

On behalf of the CIS member States, I should be grateful if the text of the present Declaration could be issued as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 108, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

(*Signed*) Mirgul **Moldoisaeva**
Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic
to the United Nations

16-13552 (E) 090816 110816

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 3 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the Heads of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on combatting international terrorism

We, the Heads of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in adopting this declaration, express our deep concern at the sharp rise in the activities of terrorist groups, which pose a direct threat to international peace and security and the sovereignty of States.

We consider the massacre of civilians, including hostages, to be incompatible with the norms of humanity and the world's traditional religions. We strongly condemn the wanton destruction by terrorists of historical and cultural monuments and religious sites. Such actions have no justification on any grounds whatsoever.

We are convinced that terrorism can be effectively combated solely on the basis of international law and with the United Nations playing a central and coordinating role. In this regard, we call on all members of the international community to comply strictly with the requirements of the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. We also note the growing significance of the integrated approach to counter terrorism reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in particular depriving terrorism of the financial, ideological and human resources that sustain it.

We believe that priority should be given to combating international terrorist organizations, primarily Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which has unleashed terrible bloodshed, sown chaos and destruction and represents a threat to peace and security. We express our solidarity with multilateral counter-terrorism efforts and support coordinated joint actions in that regard as part of broad international efforts to combat ISIL under the auspices of the United Nations.

We attach great importance to measures limiting the use of the media and the Internet by terrorist groups and persons involved in their activities. Work must be done to enhance national legislation and international legal norms to combat terrorism and suppress propaganda that encourages violence, ethnic intolerance and hatred. It is important to instil within society an understanding of the advantages of cultural diversity and mutual respect.

In that context, we note our common resolve to harness the full potential of cooperation within the framework of CIS and to extend engagement in other multilateral formats and bilaterally for the timely prevention and effective countering of threats arising from terrorist groups, including by suppressing the financing of terrorism and extremism and by combating illegal economic activity and organized crime.

The competent CIS counter-terrorism bodies need to strengthen their joint efforts to prevent, detect and suppress terrorist activities, as well as attempts to draw in vulnerable sectors of society. Other CIS bodies should intensify their work in the interests of comprehensive counter-terrorism.

We express our readiness to cooperate constructively in this area with all interested States and international organizations.

Burabay, 16 October 2015